

# THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY APRIL 27, 1893.

FIVE CENTS

BARGAIN

DAY,

Saturday, April 29th.

Boys Clothing,

25 per cent. off.

Boys Clothing,

For Spot Cash Only.

We have a line of Boys Navy

Serge Suits.

FOR \$1.25 NETT.

Ask to see them.

Miller & Co.

Smut in Wheat.

This subject is at present of vast importance to the Manitoba farmer, his wheat crop being, as we may say all he relies upon for his present and future existence. Therefore we claim that every farmer should throw aside all prejudices and assist in the eradication of this growing pest.

The above mentioned variety of smut is known as the loose or dusty smut, cleaving the whole head of grain. It is caused by a microscopic spore plant, a spore of which is so exceedingly small as scarcely to be distinguishable. The spores, or resting spores, attach themselves to the seed of the wheat in the first instance and from thence extend to the plant, through its sap vessels, showing itself in the organs of the flower, where the mycelium develops spores which replace the blossom and turn the seed into a mass of soft brownish substance, known as pycnidium spores. These pycnidium send out exceedingly minute branching structures, upon the ends of which is contained a sphere shaped sack containing millions of spores.

Generally speaking, the stocks affected with loose smut are shorter than those not affected, so that the crop will show it but little till harvesting—except on close observation.

Bout stinking smut, is the more subtle and harassing enemy of the two. This form of smut is most prevalent in the locality, its life history is identical with that of the former, but is distinguished by its being encased in a hard skin like covering. These smut balls, as they are usually termed, present a flamer, shorter appearance than the unaffected grain, and upon breaking the balls are found to contain numerous minute spores, which float easily in the atmosphere, emitting an exceedingly offensive odour.

This form of smut may effect the whole head or only a part, the effected plant being usually as high as the unaffected.

CASE.

We have had seasons are particular for the development of smut. Even a farmer who is particularly careful about his crops and sows clear seed, will often find smut where he least expected, as it comes from one place another, in the travelling threshing wagons.

It has been claimed, by some European writers, that smut is caused in the wheat by an oil-like worm which is found in the wheat when sown, and the most common method to get rid of the smut, is to add oil to the seed in the earth, the insect is enabled to burst the walls of its prison and escape. Lay its eggs on the blossom of the wheat, and by that means continues to reproduce its kind.

High Healing Powers are possessed by Victoria Catholic Salve. The best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Sores and Wounds.

ESTEVAN.

This little town at the terminus of the Brandon Souris branch about 180 miles from Brandon, though but 18 months old, has assumed proportions that, if nothing unforeseen occurs, promise well for the future. It differs from most prairie towns in that the elements of uniform sameness are missing. It is not built on a level prairie and is not likely to depend wholly on the success of prairie farming for its growth, though in agricultural surroundings, it is no way deficient. An account of being located on an elevated plateau with a most excellent fall for drainage on at least two sides insures the river meandering beautifully hard by. The soil in the immediate vicinity is not as farmers say sufficiently heavy for successful farming, but it develops the necessary heaviness a short distance out and especially to the north and west. Its vicinity has, however, special advantages that many other portions of the North West have not: it has a spring earlier by some days and a complete immunity from early frosts in the fall. Last year for instance, there was no frost to injure the most delicate herbage till late in September.

Its railway facilities are, however, one of its chief advantages. It has the junction of the Souris branch with the "Soo" Line, which via St. Paul, the "Soo," and Sudbury Junction brings the place some 370 miles nearer to Montreal than Winnipeg is via the main line north of the lakes. This is certain to secure for the place many of the advantages of through traffic. In the natural order of things the "Soo" line should be the winter outlet for all the wheat grown west of Qu'Appelle and south of Hartney and the highway for all of British Columbia and Pacific ocean traffic, with the east. Of course we do not speak from any definite insight but from natural conclusions, which after all govern. If the line was not designed for this trade by the promoters, it would never have been projected, it certainly would never have been built for purely local purposes. The junction too is certain to secure divisional facilities, local workshops, a large dining hall and other advantages common to such places.

But this is not all. From a territorial point of view, the place is most certain to have a court house, county offices, &c., while large police barracks are already under consideration, to be begun shortly.

It has, however, other advantages that can be possessed by but few points in this country—it has mining interests that will yet prove a source of considerable wealth and advantage from many substantial points of view. The coal found here may not be the very best in the whole North West, but is a good article in many localities when properly handled and especially valuable from the facility with which it can be reached. The whole territory round about is underlaid by seams varying from 5 to 10 feet in thickness, and how many there are of them is not yet ascertained as no great depth has been pierced. The seams appear on the banks of the river from within a foot or two of the top to the bed of the river, the better articles lying deepest, and that is practically all that is known about it. While speaking of this coal question, a condition of things appears that it may not be out of place to refer to. It is now apparent it would have been much better if the local government had never made any arrangement with the Coal Co. as the arrangement works in the form of a monopoly that is proving a disadvantage to the place and tax upon the whole community. By virtue of the contract of the government with the company, the C.P.R. naturally gives the company special facilities for working their mines with profit in running spurs where they desire them. There contract then with the government is to get \$1.50 per ton, while if private parties had railway tracks in close proximity to their lands they would be willing to put any amount of coal on the track at \$1.00 per ton and even less. It is estimated private parties can load the coal on sleighs at 40¢ per ton and less, the price they would then charge for placing it on the cars would be determined altogether by the distance of the track. If there had been no contract with the Dominion Coal Co. and private parties could have desired shipping facilities, much labour would be employed, much more money circulated and from price much more of the coal consumed in the country. As the Coal Co. has other interests, and as the railway can make more out of longer hauls with other products, some are in doubt as to how much this industry may, at last, in the near future be worked, especially as the contract with the government has no binding features. All, however, hope for the best. There is one thing, however, the government can do and should do, and that is keep the coal lands out of the hands of monopolists and large companies.

In that way a field will remain open for private industry and a certain amount of competition. It is the best thing the government can do in the interest of labour and public benefit is lease the land on the royalty principle. If they sell or lease to large companies or even sell to private parties, it may all pass eventually into the hands of monopolists, and the last condition will be worse than the first. The circumstance to keep in view is that the quantity of coal is unlimited and the store it is kept in the hands of small operators, the keener will be the competition in the production, the larger the money circulation, and the cheaper the product to the general public.

But it is not alone in coal as the mineral this section abounds, there are plenty of tracts of iron and other minerals that may yet be developed and worked to advantage, and the whole country around abounds in a clay that will make

the best of red brick to be found anywhere. The edge of the river in many places is a burnt waste of many years standing dotted everywhere with brick covered with fragments of red brick made by the burning of the coil by consuming coal seams. These burnings at different ages are the result of prairie and other fires, often by fires made by Indians, who have long since gone to their final reckoning. This whole scene is one of great interest to those who give the matter ordinary attention and leads the mind to conclude the locality is one that must yet employ a vast amount of labour, whose products will be scattered far and wide in many very useful forms.

There is a large amount of lime and building stone in the vicinity, showing that all the material necessary to build up a handsome substantial city is to be had at a minimum of cost to the builders.

The town at present has several general stores, hardware, drug shops, blacksmiths, lumber offices, &c., but of course as it grows, and as the country around settles, there will be room for many more. What the place really will be, of course, no one can really tell; but if there is anything in analogy, prospectus, or promises, the place may be one of the leading centres of our Great North West. While there our reporter met Mr. Arthur Kelly, and old Brandonite who has one of the best homes west of Winnipeg, and he reports business fair notwithstanding the quiet of the winter. Other Brandonites residents are W. E. Flumerfeld, P. C. Duncan, L. O. Bailey, all doing fairly well in their respective lines of business and very sanguine as to the future.

Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

The meeting was held in McDermid's Hall on the 25th April, at 8 p.m. The hall was crowded, over 300 persons being present. The President, Mr. Kelly, took the chair. He called upon Mr. Macdonald to speak. Mr. Macdonald recapitulated his proceedings during the past session, as the leader of the Opposition. He denounced in scathing terms the wasteful policy of the Government, dwelling particularly on the Ryan & Haneey claim, and the appropriation for the representation of Manitoba at the World's Fair.

The following motion was moved by Andrew Morrison, seconded by D. R. Taylor: That the working men of the City of Brandon present at this meeting desire to express their appreciation of the course adopted by Mr. W. A. Macdonald as their representative in the Local Legislature, and especially to thank him for having so promptly redeemed his pledges to have an act passed providing for Compensation to Workmen in case of injury, and they hereby pledge themselves to do all in their power to secure his election, should he again offer himself as a candidate."

The motion was carried unanimously. It was then decided to dispense with the appointment of delegates to a convention and—Mr. R. Davidson moved and Mr. James Stewart seconded that the meeting nominate Mr. W. A. Macdonald as the Opposition and Conservative candidate at the coming election. Carried unanimously with great applause.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald in a short speech accepted the nomination and called upon his friends to support the interests of the party by every means in their power.

The following resolution was moved by Alderman Coldwell, seconded by Mr. Cowan—that the meeting desires to express its profound satisfaction with the course adopted by Mr. W. A. Macdonald, as leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Local Legislature. Without giving tactical opposition, his judiciousness, his tact, and able dissection of the acts of the government, commanded the admiration and respect of his constituents and the country at large. We especially viewed with satisfaction his opposition to and criticism of the Ryan & Haneey claim, the Dauphin road, the World's Fair expenditure, and the \$1,000,000.00 loan. We believe that Brandon will in the person of Mr. Macdonald as member an honorable and talented gentleman fit to occupy, as we trust he will at no distant date, the highest position in the legislature of our province. The resolution was carried amid great enthusiasm.

Alderman Coldwell then spoke and pointed out the condition between the apathy of Mr. Smart, the former member, and the lively interest which Mr. Macdonald had taken in all that appertained to the welfare of the City of Brandon during his career in the Local Council.

Speeches were also made by Dr. Macdonald, J. N. Kirchhofer and A. Kelly.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS "AT HOME."

An "At Home" was given by the Knights of Pythias of this city, on Friday last in the Workman's Hall, Syndicate Block. Like other similar gatherings held recently in the same hall, it was a big success. All present appeared to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly, judging from the several happy groups we noticed amusing themselves with different kinds of games. Mr. F. T. Cope, before announcing the programme, which had been prepared for the evening, extended a hearty vote to all present, and briefly dwelt on the objects of the order. He spoke of the touching story of the friendship of Simon and Pythias. He explained how the Society was founded on that story.

After a short programme rendered by some of the best talents in the city, the floor was cleared and the "light fantastic" was tripped until about 2 o'clock the next morning, when the gathering dispersed.

House Commons

BRANDON MAIL.

Best Horse Shoeing  
IN THE CITY.

Having purchased the Carriage and Horse Shoeing Shop from Wm. Wilson, and formerly occupied by Mr. Wilson and myself, I am now in a position to do all branches of the trade. I will endeavor to do so to the satisfaction of my many patrons. I also take this opportunity of thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past. I would solicit the same in the future.

\* \* \*

JAS. CARRICK,  
Ninth Street, between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

WALL PAPER

Well selected and prices away down.

WALL PAPER

—o— to suit Everybody.—o—

WALL PAPER,  
American, English and Canadian.  
Liberal discount to persons buying and having paper hung.

A full stock of Artists Materials kept on hand. Liberal Discount given to Art Students and Teachers.

AT

Sharp. The Painter's

WALL PAPER EMPORIUM,

Rosser Avenue, between 6th & 7th St.

SPECIALTIES:—House and Sign Painting, Carriage Painting, Paper-hanging, Graining, Gilding, Kalsomining and all kinds of Decorative Work.

No one but the best men employed.  
Estimates and Designs free.  
P. O. Box, 345, BRANDON, MAN.

Notice To Investors.

Tenders are asked for the purchases of the whole or any of the following excellent properties belonging to the estate of Smith & Shirriff, Brandon.

No more desirable property can be obtained, as in Brandon and elsewhere it is centrally located, and is rented at such figures as to guarantee a good revenue to any investor.

Terrace of three solid brick houses, 15x26 with kitchen 10x12 and frame stable with accommodation for six horses; On lot 15, block 27, section 13, situated on 9th Street Brandon.

Frame house 2 story 24x40 with kitchen 12x24 and frame stable with accommodation for two horses. On lot 15, block 27, section 23, situated on 9th Street Brandon.

Frame building 40x24 with additions 24x16, 12x12 and 10x12 used as a machine shop on lots 24 and 25, block 43. Situated on 10th Street Brandon.

Frame warehouse 2 story 40x60 used as an implement warehouse. Situated opposite City Hall, corner 9th Street and Princess avenue, Brandon.

Frame house 14x20 1½ story with addition 10x12 on lots 37 and 38, block 2, section 13, situated near the Hospital, Brandon.

Frame house 16x20 1 story on lots 35 and 36, block 2, section 13 situated near the Hospital, Brandon.

Frame warehouse 2 story 20x40 and office 12x12 with lots 27x28, block 4, suitable for implement warehouse situated in the town of Souris.

Frame warehouse 1 story 20x40 and office 8x12 with lots, suitable for implement warehouse, situated in the town of Brandon.

Frame warehouse 1 story 20x40 with office 12x12 and 2 lots 27x28, block 4, suitable for implement warehouse situated in the town of Wawanesa.

For any further particulars apply to the Trustees or at the office of Smith & Shirriff, Cor. 9th Street and Princess Avenue.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

E. S. PHILLIPS / Trustees Estate.

NEW GOODS!

The great bustle continues.  
A continual flow of customers for bargains at the

LEADING

Dry Goods and Clothing House,

All Goods Reduced Through the Entire House.

Our Sales Have Been Enormous.

Giving up Business.

The time is shortening and goods must go.

17 Cases of New Goods Just to Hand.

6 cases of New Dress Goods and Trimmings from London, England, purchased from the greatest dress goods house in Great Britain, Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex & Co.

All New Goods Sold at Sacrifice Prices.

These goods were bought prior to our deciding to retire from business.

New Goods at Wholesale Prices.

The Leading Dry Goods and Clothing House has now a stock unsurpassed in the Province and big gains.

will be given in order to reduce the stock as speedily as possible.

Frame warehouse 1 story 20x40 with lots 12x12 and 10x12 used as a machine shop on lots 24 and 25, block 43. Situated on 10th Street Brandon.

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BRANDON.

I. R. Strome,

## BRANDON MAIL.

TUESDAY, April 27, 1893.

Russia is again in the throes of famine. Recent dispatches from Moscow, state that in the Province of Perm the peasants are dying by hundreds. So appalling is the disaster that the surviving relatives of the dead are too weak to provide burial for the corpses, which, in many cases, are left lying on the roofs of the houses. It is estimated that it would take 250,000,000 pounds of grain to alleviate the present distress and keep the poor people from starvation until the harvest comes in. Several associations have been formed to secure food and clothing for the sufferers, but are quite inadequate to cope with the dire necessity that exists on all sides in the Province.

Alarming accounts come to us of the devastation caused in Serbia by the recent earthquakes. Whole villages have been tumbled into ruins, and several of the inhabitants have been killed, buried beneath the debris of fallen houses, while others had to spring from their beds and rush madly to the fields, half clothed, to save their lives. In eastern Serbia great fissures were torn in the earth from which warm water, yellow mud and stones were sent flying into the air to a wonderful height with great violence. Thousands of houses and churches have been wrecked, and public buildings of large proportions have been rendered too dangerous for occupancy. The poor people in the districts where the heaviest shocks were felt are living in the fields, fearing to return to the shattered villages. Similar phenomena are reported from various parts of Hungary.

The action of the New York clergymen who created such a sensation recently amongst the members of his congregation by attempting to set a new fashion in appearing before them in an evening dress suit instead of the regulation clerical costume, has attracted universal attention and created a great stir amongst those interested in fashionable matters. The incident has caused the subject of clerical dress to be much discussed. There are many who think the clay-hammer coat as suitable for the pulpit as for the platform. The reverend gentleman in question had to tender his resignation owing to the indignation of his congregation, but there is little doubt that the experiment will be repeated before some fashionable audiences at no distant date in the future, some of whom are supposed to look on the innovation by no means with disfavor. Many, however, will consider this new departure uncalled for, and a decided change for the worse, as it abolishes the last point of distinction which has withstood the ravages of time, that existed between the lay and clerical portions of the community. Although the ice has been broken, it is safe, nevertheless, to divine that it will take some time before the dress suit is brought into general use by clergymen of every denomination, as the most suitable costume for the pulpit.

The action of the United States authorities in taking steps to prevent future indiscriminate immigration has been interpreted by many as a justifiable precaution in view of the possibility of the introduction of cholera, if matters were allowed to proceed on the same lines as heretofore. More thoughtful men, however, are beginning to see another possible reason for the embargo placed on immigration, which is that, American publicists see danger looming in the future if the state continues to nurture "Foreignism" to the same extent as heretofore. What they complain of is not so much the vast immigration of foreigners, but that foreigners, when they arrive, as a rule, flock together; and form combinations, retaining all their racial distinctions and peculiarities, which prevents them from assimilating with the characteristic type of American and which it is thought will be ultimately prejudicial to American liberty and good government, if not dealt with prudently in the proper time. Such fears appear not to be without some foundation, in fact, on examination of the different nationalities that compose the great American cities, as shown by the last census. Here are the figures. New York has a foreign-born population of 640,000, and Chicago of 460,000, a little over 40 per cent of the total in each case. The German nationality predominates both in Chicago and New York, with the Irish a good second. In the latter city there are 210,723 Germans and 100,418 Irish; in Chicago, Germans, 161,037; Irish, 70,028. When it comes to the English, Scotch, Welsh and Canadian population, persons other than Irish, British subjects by birth, Chicago leads New York, having nearly 65,000, New York less than 60,000. New York has 1,575 Norwegians, 7,069 Swedes, and 1,495 Danes to Chicago's 21,835 Norwegians, 43,032 Swedes, and 7,087 Danes, or aggregate speaking, New York has 10,000 Scandinavians to Chicago's 72,000. There are three other nationalities sufficiently numerous to be distinct factors, and in them New York is far in the lead, having 48,790 Russians to Chicago's 7,083; 1,222 Hungarians to Chicago's 15,181; 40,000 Italians to Chicago's 6,000. New York has 10,535 French people, Chicago 2,500. Chicago has 584 Chinese, New York 2,048, and San Francisco 24,613.

Principal Goggin has reached Regina and resumed charge of his work in the Territories.

### A Few Words to Farmers.

The following sensible extract from the *Free Press*:—

"Although the spring has been slow in coming this year the evidences are now on every hand that we are on the verge of the seeding season; and, forehanding as the country generally is, by both summer following and fall plowing, there is every likelihood of the crop being got in in early summer for full growth and maturity before fall frost. Indeed, it has been the general experience of the country ever since its first settlement that the early springs have not been precursors of the best harvests. A retrospect of twenty years brings to mind that as a rule very early springing seasons have been followed by a dry May and June, finding the grain in July with but a sickly, stunted growth, for which it rarely made amends before harvest. On the other hand, late spring openings have usually had a wet June as a sequel, which is almost a certain guarantee of a bountiful yield of the best quality."

Right now, farmers cannot be too earnest in guarding to their utmost what for the last few years has been threatening to be, also, the weather. The week past our main crop—wheat—is smut. Happily, it is resolved almost to a complete demonstration that a cheap and easily utilized sure remedy is within the reach of all. Scientific and practical experiments both at the Dominion experimental farms and elsewhere have proved that the treatment of wheat by bluestone is almost a "dead-sure thing." The most approved methods of using this remedy have been so frequently published, late, both in the popular press and in agricultural journals, that every farmer knows what they are. The point now is to utilize the information that has been obtained at both great labor and expense. We can assure our farmers that the commanding standing Canadian Northwest hard wheat has all but already won the battle for the world, is menaced by only one thing—smut. Then let farmers resolve, with one accord to exterminate it, as it is almost proven they can do by the bluestone treatment of seed.

We regret to notice by correspondence from our farmers that there is an inclination to a limited extent to uphold the use of frosted wheat for seed. That it is possible to use with good results some frosted wheat, and under certain conditions, is not disputable. But it is a wretchedly risky business to sow a portion of your wheat crop to the direct necessity that when there is no option. The scientific tests at the experimental farms have shown two things as facts:

1st. That in wheat no matter how slightly frosted a certain percentage of the grain, running all the way from 10 to 75 percent, will lose its vitality entirely or suffer a great impairment thereof. 2nd. That the plants from much of the percentage that does germinate, either die during their adolescent days, for the want of sufficient sustenance from the mother, or before they are able to get well out of the soil, but live in name, being sickly and miserable to the end of their days, necessarily producing stingily and but miserably scions of their golden ancestors.

But are we not hearing some farmers already bemoan the cause of heat by the notion of the cost of the spring season aggravated by the large cost of transportation involved in the long haul to the seashore? As to how prices will be in the world's markets next season, he would rash indeed who would venture an opinion. But there is one point of study which is the direct necessity that when there is no option. The scientific tests at the experimental farms have shown two things as facts:

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As the principal feature of a bedroom is the bed, this should receive the first attention. The mattress should be a comfortable one, even if this necessitates a plainer bedstead, as the bedroom, more than any other apartment, is prone to dampness.

Mattress for the floor, with a small rug at the head, is clean and pretty,

and the room with pink woodwork could have a cream colored paper or the palest of sage green. I preferred

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Children

always

Enjoy It.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is most palatable as milk.  
**A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER**  
and a Remedy, and the little lads and girls who take cold easily, may be comforted against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

See page 10 for Substitutions and Injunctions.

SCOTT &amp; BOWNE, Belleville.

## FASHIONS IN NEW YORK.

THE LATEST HINTS FROM THE U.S. METROPOLIS.

Becoming Out-Door Wear—Odd Sleeves and Vest Effect—Mild and Venturesome—A Dress in Large Checks—Hints as to the Materials in Vogue.

(Copyright.)

NEW YORK (SPECIAL).

ONCE upon the new Empire cloaks it should be said that they look good indeed like bath wraps and glorified wrappers. But if the fashion says empire cloak, you are all right in wearing one, only you will feel when you put it on a certain need to label yourself, that the observer may not mistake your intention. One design is set on a yoke and it hangs loose all around, except right in front and in the back, where a panel of velvet is introduced. This hangs unfitted, but quite flat and without folds. Sleeves are very wide and very loose. The general effect is so comfortable and loose looking that one wonders if there is a dress beneath.

A loose Empire mantle of another sort is portrayed at the left in the first illustration. It is made of black diagonal and black bengaline, and is lined with black silk showing a design in tiny red flowers. At the bottom the mantle is wide and flaring but, at the top it is pleated to a square yoke. The yoke has a lining to stiffen it. The leg-of-mutton sleeve is made of bengaline and is very full at the top. There is a standing collar which is partially hidden by a ruching of black ribbon that continues down the front in two rows. The yoke is edged with black silk cord passementerie about three inches wide. The garment can be made tight fitting in the neck if desired by a ribbon sewed to the fabric at the waist line and tied with a bow in front.

The costume of the companion figure has a wide, flaring sailor collar which lends a dashing, youthful air. Heavy dark blue cheviot and dark blue braid in widths from one to two inches, are respectively the ma-



MILD AND VENTURESCOME.

belt finishes the waist and the front of the blouse has three rows of like embroidery. The sleeve is tight and has a large puff at the shoulder. The cape is lined with silk of the same shade as the dress. The edge of the cape as well as the high collar is trimmed with a band of ostrich feathers. The large hat may be of felt or straw and is trimmed with velvet and ostrich tips, in shades corresponding to the costume.

The rage for plaids of two seasons ago has subsided, but a few dresses and plaids are still to be worn in silk for warmth with plain skirts, but occasional handsewn costumes are seen composed of plaid throughout, and the squares are invariably large. A correct example is here given. It is very light tan-colored cloth plaid in large squares by tiny stripes of pale blue and tan, somewhat darker than the ground color. Hercules braid forms the sole trimming of the gown and a light tan. It runs around the bottom and down the front. The fronts are a trifle biased at the outer edge and the second deeper dart is altogether on the bias; this is rendered necessary by the large plaid in order to make a more slender waist. In joining the seams of the basque the greatest care must be taken to avoid loss of the material. The sleeves are leg-of-mutton and hook on the outer seam near the wrist. The skirt is three and a quarter yards wide. The initial picture shows another pretty model for street wear. It would look well made up in Bedford cord and trimmed with braid.

As it is not enough that we should endure crinoline the dreadful whisper



IN LARGE CHECKS.

"chignons" is heard. How can it be possible that women, after the education the simplicity and beauty of hair dressing for some years must have been, now become so backward in their hair dressing, as to go back to the old bad habit of at the backs of their heads? And this is as if they were going to die. A wad of hair, shapeless, and with no reference to the shape of the head or face, or to the beauty of the hair itself, is to be crammed into a net, and pinned onto the back of the head. Of course, in less than no time net and wad will be taken off together, and put together, the real hair being concealed under the artificial wad. It would be as well to hang anything else on the back of the head, the wad mentioned having little resemblance to hair, and if the old styles are to come back, being as much net as hair, anyhow. Why not use a sofa pillow, or a loaf of bread or any other arbitrary ornament to fill up the space. Either suggestion seems nicer than a lot of never combed, already "done up" hair. It does seem that women having been sweet and clean and graceful for several seasons, indeed since the bustle went out, must now have a change and make herself hideous.

Girls, Don't Marry Gentlemen.

The disadvantages of having men of genius as husbands are illustrated again by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. Whenever she wants to have her husband take luncheon with her she has not only to secure his promise to do so, but she also has to drive down to his laboratory after him. Otherwise he forgets all about it.

very full at the top and bottom, and the space between wrist and about half of the lower arm is tucked lengthwise. These tucks must be so close and deep that the lower part of the sleeves can be closed with hooks and eyes, which will prevent it from falling over the hand.

The odd, vest-like garniture of the other is made of light colored, figured silk and brightens the gown effectively. The skirt is untrimmed so as to conform to the tailor-made appearance of the costume. The jacket is open, and its revers are of the diagonal, about five inches wide at the top but only one and a half inches at the bottom. The jacket flares somewhat at the bottom, the back is laid in from the waist down.

The production of distilled spirits of all kinds in the United States in 1891 was 117,186,114 gallons. This exceeded the product of any previous year, except 1881, when the aggregate was 119,525,011.

There are chicken factories in New England that are turning out thousands of motherless chickens every week more successfully than by the old method. In the incubator art leaves nature in the rear.

A number of remarkable figures of men, women and animals, have been exhibited in a plain dark gown, these shoulder ruffles may be the only touch of color. They may be made of the material doubled, or may be lined with silk or satin either to match or contrast. Another way, is to make a puff that originally came to the elbow, push up to just a shoulder puff, thus getting the full value of all the stuff. Make new lower sleeves, and these may match or correspond to the main dress.

To look at her you wouldn't think it, but this gentle looking young woman has defied legislatures and all crinoline leagues and permitted her dressmaker to line her skirt with hair cloth. In a few months she will pretend to wonder why she ever indulged those slimy skirts. Her costume can be reproduced in any desired material, but care should be taken to have the bands of embroidery and feather trimming a few shades darker than the dress. The blouse is cut very full and closes at the shoulder and under the arm. A wide, embroidered



MILD AND VENTURESCOME.

the charms of music in the Savoy Breast

Ta-na-ra-boon-de-a-y, according to

latest accounts, has effected a landing on the Dark Continent, and has now been heard of at Sierra Leone, a place known as the White Men's Grave.

Sierra Leone is a tropical country,

parts to have observed the native

part of the audience, who took up the

restrain with such alarming energy

that the less adventurous portion of

the assembly found the outside of the

building more desirable than the in-

side. Within a few days the town had

spread to the surrounding districts,

including the capital, stemming until

Sierra Leone was groaning under the

tyranny which raged on these shores

only a short time ago.

Got Her Sweetheart and the Horses.

There is a young lady in Washington

county with a sweetheart whose parents

gave her a good horse to quit him. After

a while the parents took a liking to the

young man and gave their daughter an-

other horse to re-instate him. She did

so and now has two horses. The result

is they will have a good team to start

with.—Waynesboro (Pa.) Gazette.

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES

## LINKS OF INFORMATION.

Artificial grass for the grounds of sea-side cottages is one of the industries at Manchester, England.

An extensive bed of deep-water oysters has been found, it is said, in the sound, about twelve miles from Seattle, Wash.

The City of London covers 657 square miles of land, and yet there are American tourists who can see it all in two days and have lots of time to take the evening mail train for Paris.

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## BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

### TARIFF REFORM.

The movements of the Ottawa Government indicate a desire to make some important changes in the tariff at the next session of the House. Despatches indicate an intention to abolish all specific duties, which certainly is a move in the right direction, as in almost every case they fall unjustly on the importer. In the few instances in which the goods imported are always of the same value, and of but one grade, it is immaterial whether they are specific or advalorem, but as these instances are very rare the specific taxation often makes the import pay a duty out of proportion to the value of the import.

The proposed conferences of ministers with officials of Boards of Trade, and principals of manufacturers also indicate a desire to change in the line of reduction; but this alone is not sufficient. Canada is essentially agricultural in its interests, and any reforms that fall short of meeting the wishes of the agricultural classes must be unsatisfactory to the country.

We are fully aware of the necessity for considering the interests of heavy financial concerns, but wherein such consideration clashes with the interests of the agricultural classes, the proper government for Canada, will studiously care for the latter. A government should consider all of its subjects of equal importance, one with the other, and always lean to a careful consideration of the interests of minorities.

Circumstances as Canada is varying from time to time as its prospects and promises are, no fixed and unalterable theory or principle of government can be adopted. Those who are then unalterably either Protectionists or Free Traders must advocate measures unprofitable, if not injurious to the country. An old wealthy country having nearly all the elements of growth and success, and every day requirements within itself may, to a large extent, be conservative in its trade policy; but countries otherwise situated, as Canada is, adopt a trade policy varying in its forces, as circumstances call for it.

When the National Policy was adopted, there was urgent need for it, as we were manufacturing but little, importing many lines, that all felt we had the raw material at home to profitably produce. In the fifteen years of protection we have had ample time has been given for thorough knowledge as to what can and what cannot be manufactured in the country, at a reasonable cost to consumers. Those products that have not been developed in competition by this time cannot be manufactured with advantage to consumers, and ought to be discouraged, while those that can be produced in the competition have had ample protection to stand alone, and further high protection in their cause, in the interests of the consumers ought to be discontinued.

In the introduction of the N.P. the universal cry was "Canada for the Canadians"; and in respects after a lengthy protection, when Canada will not meet the demands of Canadians, a change in the policy ought to be adopted. The continued increase of customs receipts on binding twine and implements shows that Canada is not meeting the demands of Canadians or at least those of the Northwest farmers, and therefore, a turn to the policy machine ought to be given.

What, however, we wish particularly to say is that, if the government, in view of tariff reform, consults one class of the population—representatives of the commercial and manufacturing classes—justice will be defeated if the representatives of the farming community are not consulted also. Let the government confer with the farmers of Manitoba, and they will learn much to direct them in proper tariff reform for the great majority of the people of Canada.

### MOWAT ON TEMPERANCE.

TORONTO, April 21.—The opinion of most temperance people here since the interview of the prohibition delegation with Premier Mowat yesterday is that if the Dominion authorities were as favorable to prohibition as the Ontario premier would be little further difficulty so far as securing the desired legislation was concerned. Mowat told the delegation frankly that any prohibition law under the present condition of public sentiment was difficult of enforcement, but if there was any reasonable doubt as to whether the law was valid or not, it was hopeless to attempt to enforce it. They might as well try for that and unwilling to believe it, but if they endeavored to enforce in this country a prohibitory law when there was not a reasonable certainty of its being legal it would be a hopeless task.

We are pleased to see that Miss Baker, kindergarten director of Kingston, has reached the city, and that a room has been prepared for her in the Central School. Grubel's theory, has been so widely taught of late years, that nearly everyone to day, is familiar with its essential teachings: that the child must be taught through the senses, by the use of symbols, that he may form his own conceptions of what he has seen, and not have to depend, more or less, upon us, or the conceptions of his teachers.

The problem of education then, is to furnish fitting environments, for the child, in those tender years, when he begins to leave the family circle, and before he enters the schoolroom. These years are usually from three to seven. Bain has pointed out that the brain grows with the greatest rapidity, between these years; a rapidity to which the larger increase is small, and the entire mind of the child undergoes a complete change; receiving its first clear impression of the family, the state and the church, of ethics, of law and of social life.

We have all seen the brutal instincts of children as exhibited in their cruelty

they may be with one another. In the last Manitoba elections The Tribune represented to the country that the Greenwayites were the temperance party of the country, and that if they were supported at the polls, the public would as surely have prohibition. That immature Liberal leader, Mr. Clifford Sifton, too, listened to Greenwayite candidates declaring that if they were elected, the country would have prohibition by a provincial enactment, and he never once opened his mouth to assure them they were under a delusion, that they were deceiving the people in persuading them to provincial enactment to that end would be constitutional. If he did not know that, he was unfit for the position he held; if he knew it, and kept his knowledge to himself that the electors might be deceived, through his silence, he is doubly responsible to the electorate.

Above we copy the utterance of Premier Mowat of Ontario on this same question and The Tribune copies it with great relish. Here we have Premier on the eve of a general election telling the people a provincial prohibitory Act would not be good law, and the Tribune applauds him; last year we had the Greenwayites telling the people a provincial prohibitory law would be passed and be good law, and the Tribune approved of Sifton's approval in the electorate, by his silence. The difference between the two attorneys general constitutes the difference between the statesman and the demagogue, but the Tribune places both in the same category. Honorable journalism that.

### THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY AND THE GREENWAYITES.

There was a time when the whole Grit party of Manitoba used to shout "Hudson's Bay Railway or nothing—nothing else will save the country" but times have changed. Read the following which that self-sacrificing print, the Winnipeg Tribune of the 15th inst., reproduces from the Toronto Globe, with the remark "it is exactly in line with what we have all along contended and cannot fail to command itself to the people of Manitoba and the North West."

The hopes of the people of the west were for a long time buoyed up by the belief that the Hudson Bay railway scheme promised a feasible and economical outlet for their products. No unprincipled person who examined the enterprise could conclude that it was anything else than a mad cap project.

Well, all we have to say is that if this commends itself to the people of this country as the Tribune says it does, they deserve to be fêted right and left by railways, tariffs and every other trade restriction imaginable. When the Farmers' Union was in its glory, Joseph Martin said at meeting, it would pay every farmer in Manitoba to mortgage his farm for \$10 to get the Hudson's Bay Road, and every Grit in the country shouted "Amen." When on a certain occasion, the late Mr. Norquay said the Hudson's Bay road "was not a pressing necessity," every Grit in the land denounced him as the arch traitor to his country. Now, however, the Globe says it is "a mad-cap project" and the Tribune says this is in a line with what it always contended. The people of this country can now see what they may expect from the Greenway Government in the way of a Hudson's Bay outlet. But this is not all: The Greenwayites are anxious to get into power at Ottawa, and if the country is ever so unfortunate as to let them, this is how they will help the representatives of the eastern provinces, none of whom are over friendly to the road to build the Hudson's Bay railway. Will the people bear this in mind next polling day?

### The Kindergarten System.

The following from the pen of a Brandon clergyman appeared in the Brandon Times as Editorial (3), and because of the manner to which it relates we have been asked to reproduce it.

We are pleased to see that Miss Baker, kindergarten director of Kingston, has reached the city, and that a room has been prepared for her in the Central School.

Grubel's theory, has been so widely taught of late years, that nearly everyone to day, is familiar with its essential teachings: that the child must be taught through the senses, by the use of symbols, that he may form his own conceptions of what he has seen, and not have to depend, more or less, upon us, or the conceptions of his teachers.

to their pets, even trying sometimes to kill them; and again, we have all seen their blunt, avante and grabbing disposition, in trying to obtain that toy, which belonged to their little playmate. Their imagination wants to be started into life, and their sense of justice and emotion awakened. No child can successfully pass those years, without receiving careful teaching and direction.

Frebel the great originator of this theory attempts to mould the activities of the child, and teach him in his plays, games and occupations, the more primitive acts of man. The child is trained by certain primitive occupations in plaiting, weaving and modeling; by games and dances: by singing and some of the simpler uses of the number, form and language.

The kindergarten should be of great benefit, in helping our public school system. It would materially, help the working classes whose children only have a short time to attend school—a very short time indeed, to be trained to think for themselves, in the coming struggles of life. Compared with other movements, to secure the adoption of a new system of teaching, the kindergarten movement stands pre-eminently first. The growth of this system has been very rapid. In 1870, in the United States, there were only five kindergarten schools; in 1892 there were 1,001 schools with 50,424 pupils.

This work has always appealed to the maternal instinct of women. Since the days of its inception, this work has been essentially theirs. They have labored in it, supported its schools, held offices in its associations and urged its agitation.

### Horse Breeders' Lien Act.

The Horse Breeders' Lien Act, passed at the last session of the local house provides for the registration of registered pedigree stallions, domiciled in the province, with the department of Agriculture and Immigration. The fee for such registration is \$5 and the department will furnish each owner so doing a certificate of such registration which must be inserted in every bill poster or ad. issued by owner of such stallion to the benefit of the statute.

The 4th clause of the act, provides for the filing of a statutory declaration with the country clerk, setting forth service particulars.

The 5th and 6th and 7th clauses contain the benefits of the act and read:

The owner of such stallion upon filling such affidavit and complying with the provisions of this act shall have a lien to the amount of said service fee and costs as he vintner provided, upon the colt or filly, the offspring of any such stallion from the service in respect of which said affidavit is filed, while he shall take and have priority over any colt or filly upon which he has such lien as to the cost of service, and all rents, claims and encumbrances whatsoever.

If payment of the service is not made before the first day of January in the year following the year in which the colt or filly is born, the owner of such stallion on his duly authorized agent may at any time before the first day of May following, take possession of the colt or filly upon which he has such lien as to the cost of service, and may proceed to sell the same by public auction after giving the person in whose possession the said colt or filly was when taken, ten days notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice must be effectively given to such person by delivering the same to him personally or by posting the notice up on the door of such persons last place of residence in Manitoba.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied first on payment of reasonable expenses of the keeping of possession, giving of notices, and conduct of sale, and in all my case exceeding \$10, next in payment of the said service fees, and the balance shall be paid by the owner of the stallion to the person from whose possession such colt or filly wastaken, on demand.

### An East Anglian Wedding.

By JNO. ROWLAND.

East Anglia is situated on the eastern coast of England, being divided into two counties, namely, Norfolk and Suffolk. The part we propose writing about is the north, or Norfolk, i.e. Northfolk. This part of England is noted for its fertile soil, large areas of marshes, several miles in extent, successful and jolly farmers and a happy contented peasantry. It is of this latter class that we are about to speak. Behold them in the morning trudging to their daily toil, with their breakfast bags slung over their shoulders—these hardy workers always take their breakfasts with them to the field—whistling or singing as they go, will the birds join in the melody, filling the air with song. Perchance a sweet-voiced thrush, or a whistling blackbird perched high up above the pedestrian's head, in among the branches of the tall oaks, or stately ash, that grow on either side of the dusty lane, breathe out upon the morning air in sweet melody their praises to God, while their tiny throats swell with rapture. Who that has taken a walk on a bright summer morning along these highways and byways of East Norfolk, where the hedge-rows clothed in a deep garb of green, their banks dotted here and there with the modest daisy, or smiling buttercup, the air filled with a rich fragrance from the wild eglantine, and occasionally new mown hay, while birds of various kinds so sweetly sing, who, ask, could help singing too, or at least feel like praising the Creator of all these enjoyments in some way?

The peasantry of East Norfolk are generally superstitious, free hearted and jolly; their visibility is generally easily excited, and not unfrequently their mirth ends in boisterous hilarity. They are often witty, and scarcely ever sad or dejected, but on the contrary will often provoke fun from their own poverty. If one is poor and single, he is ever willing to help his poorer married companion. The married people generally console themselves with thoughts of the future when their families will be off their hands, "grown up" and gone out to "serve." When Bill or Ted are "grown up" to he about thirty or fourteen years of age

they are found employment with the large farmers at a moderate wage, and their inclinations lean toward a seafaring life, they start off to town, probably about eight or ten miles distant, to secure a birth as dock hand, or cabin boy on board a "smack" or "lugger," thereby becoming a help to their parents, who have been struggling along to support them, and give them a fair "skuln" at the village school.

When these boys start to work, and the "gals" go out to "service," they soon begin to think themselves capable of "goin' a courtin'," so it follows, as soon as Bill is through with his week's work, he flies away to his cottage with a light heart, because it is Saturday night, and because he knows that a cheery fire waits him with a steaming supper of "milk sop," or a delicious herring with cold potatoes; and above all is happy because to-morrow is Sunday, and Sunday the day when loves meet. Generally in these hamlets and rural villages there is a Methodist Chapel erected in addition to the Parish church, which is Episcopalian. Most of the hardy poor are Methodists in these parts. To these chapel the young men and young women repair on Sunday, except when Jenny is living with "chuck folk," then to please her mistress, or to suit her own caprice, she goes to church, where her lover, not unfrequently goes also. Not perhaps for the good that he may receive spiritually, or because he prefers to be orthodox, or because his folks are "chuck goin' peopl"; but because Jenny goes there, and he must as a natural consequence attend the place of worship that she does, so as to be able to "happen wi' her" when she comes out. As Jenny generally has a "few hours to herself," she makes use of them by strolling down one of the country lanes with her sweet heart, then is the time that the perfect happiness reigns supreme.

Filling the air with lofty castles Without a sure foundation; Which oft are built on air; Or vanish like the mist Before the rising sun, Ere the mists have been riveted.

The East Anglian peasant never "pops the question" or "proposes" to the girl of his choice, but puts great confidence in the old adage, "actions speak louder than words." Hence, it follows, as soon as Bill feels in a position to take himself a wife, he hires a cottage, gathers together a few sticks of furniture, then he and his sweetheart "make it up between 'em" when the bans shall be published, or their names "axed in chuch." As soon as this declaration is made known from the pulpit, so soon does the village gossip commence. All the old people in the parish are apparently interested in the welfare of Bill and his intended. Old men talk about it in the fields, telling stories of their youth and early manhood, which often touch a tender spot still left in the hearts of the aged. And many are the good-natured though sarcastic remarks, made at poor Bill's expense.

Time rolls on, and "this is the first, second or third day of asking" has been pushed from the pulpit for the last time. The day dream of the bride has become a reality, and the bridegroom feels himself drifting down the stream of time towards the alter of Hymen. The ring has been produced, the bride's dress selected by the coming mothers-in-law. The wedding cake made by an old experienced hand, or bought at the nearest bakery or oast. The bride's maid have been chosen from among the bride's old associates. The parish clerk has received his fee—viz., a half crown. The parson has been duly notified; in fact, everything is ready, the "wedding day" has come.

A wedding day is a day of great importance in an Eng. Village, everyone who owns a gun or an old umbrella, has it loaded. The pop-guns at the village fête are also loaded in readiness to salute the wedding party returning from church.

Well, the wedding day has come; the bride and bridegroom are ready to leave

the parental roof. So in couples they start out on foot to the village or parish church. (Although most of peasantry of East Anglia are Methodist, yet they almost all are married by an Episcopalian clergyman in the church of England, and they invariably repair to that edifice on foot,) as the happy couple approach the church yard gate, they are frequently surrounded by a motley crowd of pensioners, among them being several village maidens who have busied themselves by gathering roses and other choice flowers from the numerous flower-gardens that there abound.

Filling the air with aromatic sweetens. True emblem of a life of happiness; Interpreter of the sweetest sentiments; That lurk in human nature. These maidens scatter the flowers before the approaching "wedding" from the church-yard gate to the church porch, so that the wedding party literally walk on beds of roses.

After the important ceremony has been completed, the party is again seen coming from the church. This time, instead of having their paths beset with flowers, they are confronted with showers of rice—and I've seen some of them pelleted unmerrily. As they drew near the village smithy, the blacksmith is seen emerging from his grimy shop with a bar of hot iron with which he touches off the pop-guns: pop, pop, pop, echoed and re-echoed on every side, and bang, bang, the guns, and boom, boom, the blunderbusses, and the merry couple returns to the home of the bride, or bridegroom, spending the rest of the day, and night too, in boisterous merriness, thus ending the honey-moon and poetic sentiments of life for the stern every day reality of prose.

### 'El Padre' PINS.

### MISS M. BALDWIN

HAS OPENED A

### Millinery and Dressmaking Shop

IN BRANDON.

### Prices to Suit All.

### OPPOSITE SYNDICATE BLOCK.

25728

### STALLION SEASON 1893.

Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co. beg to announce that they will stand for service

### At Their Stables, Rosser Ave., Brandon.

The following Imported Stallions:

The Shire Stallion, four years old,

NAILSTONE PEER 11,948.

by Big Ben (3459) height 17 hands, weight, 2,050 pounds, color, brown.

The Shire Stallion, four years old,

NAILSTONE COMMANDER-IN-

CHIEF 11,928.

by Big Ben (3459), height 16.3 hands, weight 1,900 pounds, color bay.

The Cleveland Bay Stallion, 3 years old

### NOVELTY 1,201.

by Lord Hillington (986) by Newton (216) by Sportsman (299); dam, Girl of the Period (353) by Sportsman (299) second dam, Trimmer (108) by Wonderful (357), dam by Barnaby (18). Novelty stands 16.2 hands, weighs 1,500 pounds, color rich dark bay, black points. He moves all round with wonderful freedom and style. It will be seen that Novelty has a double strain of the famous "Sportsman (299)" blood, and also traces back directly to Barnaby (18).

Having in view the hard times we have decided to stand the above horses at the extremely low sum of

### \$8 For the Season.

payable by note on the 15th of November next. We will give breeders the privilege of changing their mares to any one of the three stallions should they deem it advisable at any time during the season.

The above horses are all of exceptional individual merit, and their breeding is the choicest in their respective stud books.

### J. D. McGREGOR & CO.

### A. LEVY, Tailor, From California.

Establishment Cor. 8th St. and Rosser.

25728

Gentlemen's Suits and Ladies' Garments made to order. Fit Guaranteed.

Also Cleaning, Repairing, Pressing and Dyeing nearly done on Short Notice. Reasonable Prices.

P.S.—Mr. Levy begs to remind the public that he did business in Brandon 2 years ago and respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers.

Yours truly,

A. Levy.

Establishment Cor. 8th St. and Rosser.

25728

Speculators always have to count on a certain amount of shrinkage in butter made, say, in June and put in cold storage until September or October. This loss in weight is often disastrous. The English salts

Ashton or Higgin's

EUREKA

make all held butter turn out in weight without shrinkage. For sale by Greers General.

JOSEPH WARD & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt, Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka

JOSEPH WARD & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka

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JOSEPH WARD & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,

## PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL

The Birtle Indian school (Presbyterian) has twenty-four pupils, but will be enlarged during the coming summer to accommodate a larger number. There are about a hundred scholars at the Battledore school.

A Silver Cup, valued at \$50, will be given by the A. C. P. R., during the Lacrosse and Base Ball Tournament to be held on May 22nd. The Lacrosse cup to be won twice in succession by any team west of Brandon. The Base Ball cup to be confined to the County of Dennis. Games to be played on Virden grounds.

The snowfall in the Rocky Mountains, along the line of the C. P. R., during the past winter, is said to have been 39 feet, which is only 10 inches short of the unprecedented fall during the winter of 1865. The depth at present is given at 15 feet on the level, and this packed so hard as to beat a horse. Notwithstanding this great snowfall, the Canadian Pacific railway line was never blocked beyond it for a few hours at a time, and much more trouble was experienced in dealing with the comparatively trifling fall on the prairie section.

The Virden Turf Club have decided on May 22nd, as the date for holding their annual race meeting, and bills giving full particulars will be out next week. The committee have met with good success in their canvas of the town for subscriptions and are in a position to offer \$1000 in prizes. The forenoon of the day chosen will be devoted to athletic sports, lacrosse, baseball, etc., for which the different clubs are prepared to give hand-some prizes. Everything points to a very successful celebration.

MELITA, April 15. G. L. Dodds is supplying seed oats to quite a number of the local farmers, and has shipped 100 bushels to the Farmers' Advocate people at Winnipeg, also 40 bushels to Mr. McKenzie, of Oxbow. Mr. Dodds secured the first place at the Winnipeg Industrial at Winnipeg, and Melita local fair, and has sent a sack to the World's Fair. The variety is called American Banner and promises to do well in our Manitoba soil. The farmers of this district are going into mixed farming more in the future. Many of them find it very expensive to buy their beef, pork, butter, eggs, and potatoes at the current prices and pay for said produce out of the proceeds of wheat at 45 to 50 cents per bushel.

Messrs. McMillan and Oliver have purchased C. Robery's electric light plant from Mr. Wright Garland for the net sum of \$60,000. They purpose operating it in connection with the machine works they are about to establish.

Work on the completion of the C.P.R. "So line will commence" within a few weeks. The country around Estevan is clear of snow, with the exception of a few places where the "beautiful" drifted in large heaps. The timber for the bridge at Souris is arriving every week from British Columbia, and workmen are engaged putting up the superstructure.

Constable Cox went up the M. & N.W. line last week and arrested an Indian some miles north-east of Russell for killing moose out of season. He brought his prisoner into Russell and had him tried before a magistrate, who imposed a heavy fine. Mr. Cox returned last Friday. This will be a warning to others among the "hites as well as the Indians, who, because they live in out-of-the-way places, imagine they are safe in breaking the game laws with impunity.

A young fellow by the name of Cox, who has been working on the Dobbin farm, near Melita, during the winter, came into town on Monday and had a writ sworn out for Arthur Day, another employee on the same farm, charging him with larceny of money. The case came up before Reeve Treacle on Tuesday. The plaintiff would not swear to the charge. The case was dismissed, Cox paying the costs of the court.

A curious case was tried before Judge Wetmore, at Grenfell, N.W.T., the other day. Mr. Banbury, of Woldsey, sued the Grenfell Turf Club for not awarding him the sum of \$20, which he claims he had won with his horse. The staid old man had disclaimed Banbury's horse because the jockey did not comply with one of the club's rules, namely, that all jockeys must wear colors, caps and coats. Mr. Scott, Q. C., and Mr. White, Q. C., council for the prosecution and defence respectively, created some amusement in the court by a learned disputation on jockey caps. Judgment is reserved.

This is rather too good to pass so we clip it from the Glenboro Gazette:

One of our enterprising farmers sprung a rather good joke upon a machine agent a few weeks ago. Being somewhat behind in his payments he was coaxed into signing a chattel mortgage upon all the crop to be sown and grown upon a certain quarter section during 1893. The wily farmer neglected to inform the machine agent that he purposes summer-fallowing the land in question.

Mr. G. L. Dodds, Secy. of the school board, has received from Architect Shillingslaw, of Brandon, a copy of the plans of the Melita school. The entire building will be 50x44 feet, two stories high with a basement. The ceiling of the latter is eight feet high, while the ceiling of the school rooms are twelve feet. In all there will be four school rooms, with a hall, both up stairs and down, also a teachers' room, 9x10. The basement will be used as a play room in cold weather. The structure will present a very handsome appearance and when completed will be a credit to the town.

Mr. G. M. Greig, west of Rapid City, had the misfortune, last week, to lose a team of horses. The team had disclosed slight tracks, which he mistook for recent make, going across the ice of a rather deep ravine and venturing on, the ice gave way and the team got in nearly up to their necks. He was unable to extricate them and, going for assistance to the nearest house, upon his return he found both horses dead. Later on Mr. J. L. Head, driving across another part of the same ravine, got into some little difficulty, and looking up was a bit scared sight of the dead team.—Rapid City Enterprise.

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## Our World's Fair Letter.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1893.

To-day has been the first real cold day in April. The sun never came out once all day, and a keen wind blew a stiff gale. "Pleasure grounds" cover an eight acre stretch of land between 59th. and 60th. streets, and present a motley view of buildings of all sorts and sizes. First comes the German village, composed of low roofed houses, huddled close together and covered with thatch work clear to the eaves. Low doorways, and tall, narrow windows appear in uneven places, making them look picturesque, while the slow, stolid workmen gather together around the doors eating their noon lunch of brown bread and beer, make one feel that Germany was seen here just as it must be at home. Leaving this village, which stands on the left and by itself, we plodded along over the broken ground covered with stone, which is to be Grand Boulevard when completed, we next saw the Japanese village. This is truly a beautiful sight: a fence eight feet high encloses it. This fence is enclosed enclosed entirely of long slender bamboo rods so artistically interwoven that one wonders how it could ever have been fashioned out of such plain material. There are seventeen bamboo cottages in the village in the course of construction. It was so cold to day that the Japanese workmen had to abandon their work. Quite a number of them are sick with bad colds. They are not used to such changes of climate as we are having here, and keep pretty close indoors when the sun is not shining. Passing on west we next came to the Turkish Mosque. "No Admittance" was marked on every door, but our reporter passed gained the favour for us. This mosque is in the form of a long hall, with a dome in the center. About a dozen Turks were busy hanging up tapestry and curious looking garments upon the walls. When completed this temple will be their place of worship, as well as to exhibit the curiosities from their country. The Turks are becoming Americanized very fast. They have abandoned their Turkish trousers and cloaks for our ready made suits. But you will never get the Turk to give up his dearly beloved "fez." This mark of their nationality distinguishes them wherever they go. The most laughable sight, however, is the street in Cairo, filled with the Egyptians. We arrived just in time to day to see the donkey boys file into their quarters. It was a sorry looking procession. At the head of the train shrank, rather walked, one of those long-eared, haggard-looking beasts known to the Eastern traveller as the Egyptian donkey. The donkey boys shivered in the raw wind. Altogether there were fifteen boys, with as many donkeys, also seven camels, with high padded saddles on their backs. They were ridden by more shivering Egyptians. A pack of shivering curs followed the vanguard, with a big dry coat-tail sweeping several coots in their midst. The coots contained a half hundred snakes, and one of the snake charmers rode on behind. Such a costume as he wore. It had more stripes than a barber's pole, and had more colors than a crazy quilt. He maintained a sullen indifference to all the jeers and inquiries of the bystanders, but not on the donkey boys. They have already picked up on the road a little English, and they are not at all backward in asking for money and trying to "work" the curious crowd around them. Leaving the Egyptian we crossed over to the Austrian Village. They were deciding their village to-day and as we came up a hearty song from the guttural throats rolled out from the antique windows of their cosy home-like little town. The fat burghers were grouped around the platform near the rathaus (city hall). Their village is built in an oblong circle, the houses all facing a church. The festival to-day was in honor of the formal dedication of the street in Vienna. The Burghers commissioners stood with placid tranquility in the chilly air listening to the singing and speeches, surrounded by carpenters in their caps and aprons, each holding a tankard of sparkling beer, which was replenished as often as emptied. The street contains fifty-five buildings, a city hall, a church and covers a space of 590 by 300 feet. Many articles were displayed from the windows illustrating the typical industries of the Viennese. In the shops will be sold the making of lace embroidery and jewelry. After a few private enterprises, such as a panorama of the Berneese and Alps mountains and the Venetian glass exhibit building, we came to the large Ferris wheel, which is well under way now. This will be an unending source of amusement to the little folks. Just imagine slowly swinging 250 ft. up in the air, then just as slowly descending. There will be no end of amusement in the Midway Pleasure next summer, and every one visiting the fair should not fail to spend at least one afternoon there.

Work on Mrs. Ernest Hart's Irish village is progressing rapidly. This village is where the famous Donegal industries will be shown. It is located about midway in the Pleasure. The front is a reproduction of Donegal castle, adjoining which are models of the cottages. The village has been constructed except some staff work which is now being laid on. The entire village will be ready for exhibits May 1.

NOTES.

Yesterday the guards at Jackson Park were given complete instructions as to the use of the alarm boxes and the fire extinguishers. There were about 300 American guards in one end of the manufacturers building, while at the other were fifteen French sailors going through their drill in their own language. The four Zulus, who are here to guard the Cape Colony diamond exhibit, also had to learn how to handle the fire apparatus.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show is now ready for business. All the animals are here, and are going through a daily training in all their tricks so as to be in good form for the opening.

The Eskimos have the measles. Little Christopher Columbus, the baby born here, has been quite sick with them. The gates will be closed to visitors for a week until all danger of contagion is gone.

## ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line in Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to entice. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for 90 days. Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free. W. T. MacEwan & Co., Windsor, Ont.

## The Recognized Standard BRANDS

# "Mungo," "Kicker," "Cable."

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable, as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over One Hundred and Twenty-five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

S. Davis & Sons,  
MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

## Complete Manhood

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy. Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing half-tone illustration in insets. Subjects treated—

Nervous Debility, Impotence, Sterility, Development, Varicose, The Husband, Those Entitling Marriage, etc.

Every man, woman and child ought to have this book, the Old Secretary and New Director of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would alone for full follicles and avoid future infirmities, should write for this EXQUISITE LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, with the editor's name. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Have You Tried The  
"CABLE EXTRA"  
CIGAR?

The Family Medicine.

TROUT LAKE, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.  
W. H. CONSTROCK, Brockville.

Dear Sir: For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use" and all my customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly,  
R. LAWSON

PROGRESS.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, St. Paul's Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge, consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills each week, and disease of any kind is impossible. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

RICH PLUM PUDDING.

THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, bilious troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit to this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Dec. 22, '92.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant is that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CHUM Pipe, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial will hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once.

Aug. 18 ad.

Milburn's Beef and Wine  
the best! Beef, Iron and  
Wine, Milburn's the best!  
The best Beer, Iron and Wine,  
Milburn's #1.

## SPECIAL

## VALUES THIS WEEK.

We offer very pretty designs  
in Prints at

8, 10, 12½ and 15 cts per yd.

Sateens 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25  
and 30c.

French Delaines Silk  
Mixture 25 and 35 cts  
per yard.

Skirt Embroideries 50c  
per yd upwards.

Allover Embroideries 35  
50c per yd and upwards.

Unbleached Table Linen  
25, 35 and 40 cts per yd.

Bleached Table Linens  
45, 50, 75 \$1.00 per yd.

Table Napkins 90 cts per  
doz. upwards.

All Linen Towels 25 cts  
per pair.

Sheetings and Pillow  
Cottons at Cut  
Prices.

Ready Made Clothing.

Mens' Suits \$8.50 now sell-  
ing for \$5.50.

Mens' Suits \$4.75, \$5.00,  
\$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, our  
\$10.00 Suits.

The Best Value Ever Offered.

Manufactured by

Rose & Co.

Chimists and Druggists.

Rosser Ave.

BRANDON.

Going out of Boots and Shoes.

You can purchase your  
footwear from us at  
Wholesale Prices.

Groceries.

A full stock of Staple and  
Fancy Groceries.

BUTTER AND EGGS  
TAKEN AS CASH.

S. H.  
BOWER,

AGENT.



W. L. DOUGLAS,

\$8 Boots the Best in the World,

FOR SALE BY

ZINK BROS.

Cor. 7th Street and Rosser Avenue Brandon.

## Don't Insure Your Life

or pay any more premiums than you are sure you understand the fundamental principles of Life Assurance. Consider dividends and other additions are high sounding phrases, but the money they represent was in the first place taken from the policy holder for that very purpose, and not for Life Insurance.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Association offers absolute security at the same rates only half the amount charged by old companies. Premiums are in proportion to liabilities and are nearly double that of the largest level line companies. See parliamentary returns or consult:

J. H. WOOD, Agent,  
QUEENS HOTEL, BRANDON

is again ready to attend to the House Cleaning and other work in his line. He is determined this Spring to cause the people to appreciate him as a Ka'sommer Paper, Plastic and Fresco Decorator. Also Wall Tinting, Graining, Glazing, Gilding, Writing, Frosting, done in a workmanlike manner. None but first class mechanics employed.

Estimates given on prospective work. Designs of various lines of Dwellings, Churches, Society Halls and Opera House Decorations at hand to make plain to prospectors.

Shop 8th St., 2 doors south Louise Avenue.

Telephone 227, P.O. Box 421.

BRANDON, MAN.

Brandon Steam Laundry,

Cor. 1st St. and Pacific Avenue.

CRAWFORD BROS., PREP-

Experienced hands engaged and first-class work guaranteed.

Special attention given to mail orders by mail, all \$2 orders express paid out way. Family washing 40¢ a dozen, un-starched goods. Lists sent on application. All work sent C. O. D.

Family washing, including all washing in family unstarched, 10¢ per dozen.

Family washing without table napkins, handkerchiefs and small pieces, 6¢ per dozen.

Specialty of Lace Curtains and Shirts and Collars.

Agents wanted in all towns, good commission paid.

All goods not paid for on delivery will be left at City Agents' store until called for. Terms strictly cash.

City Agent:

J. E. Aylsworth,  
Opp. Fleming Block, Rosser Ave.  
BRANDON.

McKenzie & Russell,

General Blacksmiths.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Woodstock Bain Wagon.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Cockshut Plow Co.

A full line always on hand including repairs.

Breakers, Stubble Plows, Combination Plows, Riding Plows, Harrows, Steel Scrapers, Land-rollers, Root Cultivators.

If you want a buggy call and see us. Horse shoeing a specialty. Prices to suit the times.

It will pay you to see our Goods.

P. McKenzie, J. A. Russell,

Spring Show of New Fancy Goods.

ALL kinds of Stuffed Work, Pompon, A-Cords, Wa-hsing Silks, Pierrelles, French Satins, Fonger Silks and Woolens, shades, stamping and piping a specialty.

CALL ON THE

BAZAAR, ROSER AVENUE

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

Friday, 12th May next

for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, or other General Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes, from the 1st of July next:

ELKHORN and KOLA via EBBLE, each way once per week, computed distance 16 miles.

ELKHORN and LIPPERSTADT, once per week, computed distance 12 miles.

PLAKING and RAILWAY STATION, twice times per week, computed distance 14 miles.

OAK LAKE and RAILWAY STATION, twice (16 times per week), computed distance 16 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of contracts obtained at the Post Offices on the respective routes at that office.

W. W. McLEOD,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, March 21, '93.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, March 21, '93.

**Don't delay but get now**  
a bottle of Perry Davis' **Pain Killer** and be ready to attack and CURE any Cough, Cold or Sore Throat  
ASK FOR THE NEW "BIG 25¢ BOTTLE"

Why you take Cold and Cough.

Generally caused by exposure to cold, wet feet, sitting in a draught, coming from hot and crowded places, in thin dress, or wearing damp clothes, stockings, or any other cause tending to check suddenly the perspiration. The result produces inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs or throat, and this causes phlegm or mucus which nature tries to throw off by expectoration. In many cases this is unable to do so without assistance, and this is

Why you use Allen's Lung Balsam.

Three Size Bottles,  
25c, 50c, \$1.00

**Old Chum**  
(CUT PLUG.)  
**OLD CHUM**  
(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobac. & manuf. -  
surers in Canada.

**Stitchi**

MONTREAL.  
Cut Plug. 25c. 50c.

**CANVASSER**  
Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal compensation to local part-time agents. This is a great opportunity for personal advancement. Exclusive territory. Agents wanted in all parts of the country in Canada, and only growers in both Canada and the U.S.A. can supply the tobacco. We can guarantee a minimum of 100,000 boxes per month and expenses. Send for our circular. We can make you a substantial fortune. This house is reliable. BROWN Bros. Co., Continental Nurseries, TORONTO, ONT. This house is reliable.

#### A NEW FODDER PLANT.

Habits of the *Lathyrus Sylvesteris* With Pictures of Plant and Root.

In the woods of Northern Europe, a slender pea-like plant flourishes, which is commonly called the Wood Vetch or Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea. Through the late summer and early fall it is covered with beautiful purple blossoms. This vine, botanically known as *Lathyrus sylvestris*, has been introduced to our American



FIG. 1. PLANT *LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS*. Farmers use it as a fodder plant. It belongs to the leguminous family, and like clover, beans, and peas, has the property of fixing the free nitrogen of the air in tubercles upon its roots. For this reason it will thrive upon poor soil. The advantages claimed for its growth in the Southern States are its large yield, cheapness of



FIG. 2. ROOTS OF *LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS*. production, its growth in early spring, and its long life. The first year, no crop is produced, but thereafter it is said to yield large crops of fodder for many years. It is best to cut the fodder before the vines ripen, as thereafter the vines become very coarse and fibrous. Some claimed that it is one of the most nutritious than clover has ever contained three times as much food as timothy. In 1891, the United States Department of Agriculture distributed the seed of this plant to eighteen Experiment Stations for trial, but none of them have given a favorable report. It has been found difficult to get a good stand, as many of the seeds fail to germinate. As this plant has not yet been sufficiently tested in this country, it would be well for those who wish to try it, to do so on a small scale. The accompanying illustrations, engraved from photographs, sent by the Massachusetts Experiment Station, show the plant of *Lathyrus sylvestris* in Fig. 1, and the root in Fig. 2.—American Agriculturist.

#### Cleaning Dairy Utensils.

In cleaning utensils we commend the following method practiced by a successful butter maker: "First, before using, carefully wipe out the inside of the cans and all paddles and other apparatus to be used in manipulating the butter with a cloth made damp with water only slightly warm. Then thoroughly scrub every part with water at boiling heat or near it. If there is any smell of mud or sourness add a little soap to the water. Before this water gets cool enough to bear the hand in comfortably, turn it off, and at once put in cold water, as cold as can be drawn from the well or spring, which may be drawn off very soon, the object being merely to cool the exterior surface. But the larger the amount of cream and butter to be handled the more thorough the cooling should be. After the churning wash out thoroughly with cold water, then add scalding water, with perhaps a little soap, but never add this water to grow cold enough to the churn to allow of putting the hand in it. Give a sun bath whenever the sun is bright for a short time, and do not allow it to stand covered so as to exclude pure air. This is applicable to butter workers and to all wooden apparatus used in butter making. The one who gave us these rules probably knew nothing about bacteria but knew how to make good butter fifty two weeks in the year, if furnished good cream, and knew how to keep the dairy room and dairy apparatus perfectly sweet and clean."—Mrs. Farmer.

#### Humors of Gardening.

American Gardening humorously remarks: "For a month or more our sanctum has been a deluge of intoxicating colors and gaudy winged butterflies, cherry lip-gard girls, enormous tomatoes, deep-set melons and such a company of oriental splendors as we fancy the world has never seen. All commonplace and mortal things have paled and closed. And we have lived in a delicious stupor, golden in the glow of sunbeams of red, orange, yellow, and roses and the deep emeralds of bluebells. Our tempo has gone fast these many days and yesterday we found him clinging half way up the conductor's post and singing that he was going heavenward in a balloon of thistle down and daffodils. The messenger boy has forgotten to play marbles on the sidewalk and pores over the sugar-coated pebbles and climbing June berries. All this is the effect of the spring cataclysm which, flinty and light-winged, have filled the air of our sanctum with fetching odors. They seem to be unusually overpowering, or perhaps we are growing more susceptible with advancing age. But whatever the cause we confess to being overcome and we shall plant our garden patch with delectable wonders with as much enthusiasm as we did before our eyes had taught us."

#### To Make Over a Black Silk Dress.

In the spring some farmers are always in a great hurry to start the plow, because they are anxious to get through seeding. If the soil be wet and sticky, they are, in the end, the losers, for soil that is worked when wet, if of a heavy, clayey nature, will certainly dry out hard and compact. To make a hard ball of clay, one dampens it and presses it firmly together. Plowing clay soil when wet performs the same operation on a large scale. If such land is plowed very early, and is frozen two or more inches deep, the damage done is considerably modified, as the action of frost tears apart all the compact portions under its influence. Frequently a gravelly soil, or that thoroughly undermined, the plow may be properly started a week or ten days earlier than on clay land."

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#### QUEEN OF WASHTUBS.

#### One of the Notabilities of Paris the Gay French Capital.

The most interesting feature of the milieus festive in Paris this year was the procession of washerwomen. Every year each laundry establishment in Paris elects one of its members queen, and the various queens, in turn, elect a queen of queens.

This year that distinguished honor fell to Miss Eugenie Petit, a pretty twenty-year-old blonde, with eyes blue enough and hair fluffy enough to belong to a Dresden china shepherdess.

The letters seemed to stand out in fire

#### WRITING WITH FIRE

#### "TELEPHOTOS," A SYSTEM OF SIGNALLING BY FLASHES.

Enabling Communication to be Had With Ships Fifteen Miles Out at Sea—The Inventor Gives the Public a Specimen of Its Operation.

The letters seemed to stand out in fire from the wall of the darkened room, and those who were present read them like the Buffalo Commercial, and a hundred or more of the city's best known scientific, professional and business men were present.

The occasion was the introduction of the "telephotos," to those who have long been anxious to catch a glimpse of the instrument that promises to instantly convey messages over a space of 10 or 15 miles of land or water, without the medium of wires, tubes or anything save atmosphere.

It was up in the top story of the Buffalo Seal and Press Company's building at the corner of Seventh and Hudson streets, says the Buffalo Commercial, and a hundred or more of the city's best known scientific, professional and business men were present.

The occasion was the introduction of the "telephotos," to those who have long been anxious to catch a glimpse of the instrument that promises to instantly convey messages over a space of 10 or 15 miles of land or water, without the medium of wires, tubes or anything save atmosphere.

It is the child of Mr. C. V. Boughton's brain. For most three years the inventor has been working patiently upon it, and now he has a telephotos that he thinks is about perfection. That is why Mr. Boughton invited his friends in last evening and introduced them to a device that is destined to become a marked feature in army and navy service.

It is an extremely simple thing, and its simplicity is one of its strongest features.

In order to understand it imagine two parallel boards, 27 feet long and two inches apart. In the space between these boards 106 incandescent electric lights of ordinary size are placed so close together that they touch, and form one solid line of lights. This shaft of lights can be placed in any position, but in actual use is intended to dangle from a mast or flag staff. The Morse Telegraph alphabet, and almost everybody knows it, consists of two characters, the dot and the dash, in other words, a small dot and a straight line or dash. All the letters and numbers are composed by forming combinations of these two characters. For example, a dot preceding a dash is "A," and a dash followed by three dots is "B." Returning to the light shaft, and reading from top to bottom, suppose that two of the incandescent lights at the top are illuminated, and then a dozen or more further down are turned on at the same time. You will see as a result a small spot of light, and a straight line of light, or according to Morse, a dot and a dash. It will be readily seen that all that is required to write any letter or word is to throw on the current illuminating the lights in different forms and combinations. To do this quickly, is one of the nice points of the machine. An instrument resembling a type writing machine connects each letter and character in the alphabet with a combination of lights corresponding with it upon the light shaft. To do this 5,000 wires are necessary, but they are held together so closely by a cable that they only occupy a space of 12 inches.

The operator simply writes upon the key board of the sending apparatus, and the letters he strikes stand out in electric light from the otherwise dark surface of the shaft. To do this 5,000 wires are necessary, but they are held together so closely by a cable that they only occupy a space of 12 inches.

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The telephone has been patented by Mr. Boughton in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Austria.

During the Waltz-Sie twins is being held in New York City—Mr. President, I prefer dancing and having separate, I prefer dancing and having separate. He—Then may I have the next break.

"Gentlemen," said the captured train robber, "I acknowledge I am in the wrong, but I am not entirely to blame. My father was a car porter." —Vogue.

#### WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The young art students of Wimbleton painted a glass window to be placed in Wellington Church, England, to the memory of the late Duke of Devonshire. The subject is the ascension of Christ, and the work is pronounced a masterpiece.

There are many scholarships offered in England to women who wish to study medicine. The latest ones are the Marchioness of Dufferin's Fund Scholarship of £25 a year for four years, and the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship for the benefit of those who will take up medical missions in the world.

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, the world's missionary of the W.C.T.U., varied the monotony of winning new recruits for that organization on a recent trip from Australia to Singapore. The steamer stopped two days among the pearl grounds, where thirteen hundred men were working. Here Miss Ackerman put on the diving dress and went down sixty feet to the ocean's bed and saw for herself "the wonders of the deep." She is the first woman to make the experiment, and much relief was felt when she returned to the boat in safety.

From beneath the fold of velvet let a deep frill of creamy lace fall, fully screening the waistline from view. Ballroom-like sleeves of mauve velvet should take the place of the tight fitting ones of silk.

The skirt should be widened by narrow inserted bands of mauve velvet, and a deep ruffle or the velvet should encircle the skirt at the bottom.

It is high to transform the black silk into a still more dainty affair, combine it as above with any delicate shade of velvet. Long petticoat of indigo fringe is effective in place of the lace, but of course, much more expensive.

#### It Takes Backbone.

It takes all the courage and backbone, and moral muscle, and sanctified grit that God ever put into a man to live a full, rounded, consistent Christian life. Wellington against Napoleon is as nothing compared to Apollyon against Christian. The most terrible battles that the angels look down upon are fought in secret silence of man's own soul. Resistance—courage, the fighting element! Why, Christianity is full of it. Let no young man stay outside the pale of religion, because he is afraid. His hands will be full of iron and the hardest kind of fighting too. After he has had his first square with the devil he will stop talking about this "everlasting knuckling down."

#### MUNRO & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,

LIQUORS,

& CIGARS.

Ninth Street,

Between Pacific and Rosser Avenues  
Brandon, Man.

**DR PRICE'S**  
**Cream Baking Powder.**

Used in Millions of Houses—40 Years the Standard

**WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD**

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

THE BEST FAMILY PILLS IN USE

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Keep the Books in good order.

W. H. CONVERSE, Brookville, Ohio.

DR. MORSE'S—FOND, N.Y., Jan. 27, '96.

DR. MORSE'S—FOND, N.Y., Jan. 27, '

## ONTARIO SCHOOLS.

some Interesting Statistics in the Educational Report.

The annual report of the Minister of Education shows that the total school population of the province in 1891 was 655,781, a decrease of 2,000 for the year. There are 20,000 more boys than girls. The average attendance of rural pupils is 85 per cent. of the registered attendance, while in towns it was 61 and in cities 57. The number of teachers were 8,336. The highest salaries and were \$1,500. There are now 560 new school houses in the province. Log school houses are fast disappearing, there being only 619 again in 1890. The cost of education per pupil was \$21 against \$5.82 in 1879. Ontario has 280 separate schools, with 36,108 pupils and 632 teachers. The number of separate schools has advanced from 175 to 289 in 15 years. The expenditure has increased \$164,881, and the number of teachers has increased 305 during the same period.

## THE GALT ROAD.

The Line Leased for Twenty Years by the C. P. R.

The Medicine Hat Times says the Galt road has not been formally sold to the C. P. R., but has been leased for twenty years, which in this country practically means a sale. The A. E. & C. Co. are to make the road a standard gauge before July 1st. They also agree to transfer their charter from Lethbridge through the Crow's Nest Pass. The C. P. R. has already a railroad graded from Macleod to near the Crow's Nest pass, and they will build the short line between Lethbridge and Macleod and complete the whole early this summer. It is not improbable, therefore, that through trains will be running from Medicine Hat to the Kootenay country before the end of 1892. The rumor published in the east to the effect that the C. P. R. had purchased the tall mines is without a word of truth in it. It is not yet the policy of the C. P. R. to own and operate mines of any description.

## FEDERAL FINANCES.

The Revenue Exceeded the Expenditure in March.

For March the revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$2,709,237, and expenditures \$2,521,131. The revenue for the previous eight months was \$24,582,392, and expenditures \$21,172,730, making for the nine months a total revenue of \$27,834,330, and expenditures \$22,692,906, and leaving a surplus of \$5,141,724. The surplus for the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year was \$2,349,477, a difference of \$1,709,237 in favor of the present year. Besides the foregoing expenditure there is an expenditure on capital account amounting to \$21,562,736. So that even if this sum, which is represented by assets in the way of valuable public works and aid to railways be deducted from \$5,141,724, there remains a surplus of revenue at the end of the third quarter of the current fiscal year of \$2,518,855 over and above expenditure of all kinds. The total net debt of the Dominion on March 30 was \$23,763,962, a reduction of \$1,780,065 during the month.

## METHODIST TRANSFERS.

Quite a List Decided Upon Recently at Toronto.

The annual meeting of the transfer committee of the Methodist church was held in the Wesley buildings recently, twelve ministers were in. On account of the fact that the president of the Newfoundland conference was not present, the transfers decided upon, and the time when such changes go into effect were as follows:

Rev. F. B. Fletcher, Toronto conference, to Manitoba, June 12.

Rev. Mr. Cleaver, from Niagara to British Columbia conference, June 27.

Rev. P. J. Miller, from Guelph to Manitoba conference, June 5.

Rev. Nelson J. Brown, from Bay of Quinte to Manitoba conference, June 5.

Rev. J. N. Aspasia, from Bay of Quinte to Manitoba conference, June 1.

Rev. T. W. Pickett, from Manitoba to Bay of Quinte Conference, June 12.

Rev. R. Whittington, from Bay of Quinte to British Columbia conference, forthwith.

Rev. B. C. Freeman, from Manitoba to British Columbia conference, forthwith.

## DR. SPARLING RETURNS.

Wesley College Subscription List up to \$80,000, and More Expected.

The Free Press says: "Rev. Dr. Sparling, principal of the Wesley college, returned yesterday from his eastern trip, which extended over several weeks. During his absence he visited Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, where he succeeded in interesting many people in Wesley college. Mr. H. A. Massie has practically removed the condition under which he promised the second \$10,000 of his subscription, so that while he still desires to see a \$100,000 building erected, he will not withhold his gift awaiting the completion of the expenditure of that amount." Hon. J. A. Aikins has increased his subscription from \$500 to \$1,500, making the aggregate of himself and his two sons, J. A. M. Aikins, Q. C., and J. S. Aikins of Winnipeg, \$5,000. Principal Sparling has good hopes of assistance from a number of gentlemen who have promised to consider his cause favorably, but have not yet definitely named the amounts which they will give. He has good hopes that the college board will see its way to meet with the erection of the building the coming season. He has brought with him a couple of sketches furnished by Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria college, Toronto. This new building Dr. Sparling considers a model one for college purposes."

Tom Russell's little son Eustis surprised his mother one morning a short time ago by exclaiming:

"Mamma, I want a dark breakfast."

Mrs. Russell was at a loss what to do and demanded an explanation.

"Well," replied the young hopeful, "last night you told Mary to give me a light supper and I didn't like it. Now, mamma, please do let me have a dark breakfast."—Boston Globe.

A serious riot occurred in London, Eng., between the publicans and teetotalers a few days ago. The publicans were holding a demonstration against the proposed law establishing prohibition and abolishing the privileges of the liquor trade generally when they were attacked by the teetotalers. The result being a series of riot and disorder and several free fights in which the teetotalers vanquished the "Pubs."

## Teaching Children Obedience.

Perhaps the most difficult problem of life, because the one on which all other problems depend, is correct child-training. If every child in existence could receive parental treatment little short of perfect on the millennium would arrive in the next generation. All reforms would die out, because there would no longer be any need for them. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. The first step in its realization is sound obedience. The great lesson of conformity to higher power has to be learned by us all sometime in life, and the child whose mother does not help him to learn that lesson when he is young will have to struggle at it all by himself later on.

The old-fashioned method of enforcing obedience, which consisted in locking a child up if he did not obey instantly, was simple and efficacious, but it had its drawbacks. What does it profit a mother if her son goes and comes promptly at her bidding, if all the time he hates her in his heart, and becomes confirmed little hypocrite, keeping his thoughts and feelings secret from her? And consider the mother herself, if she is of strong will, she will earn a living for poverty-stricken and disease-stricken parents, or achieve an education for them, or even bring about some reform for others, which they had vicariously carried through. That's the sort of girl you will be, Gracie!" she exclaimed.

So even in dealing with a regular young whelp, the rule holds: good! insist on obedience, but be sure—be sure to win the immos heart.

Waverly Magazine.

**Mariel, but Something to Learn.**  
A bright young married lady who has been attending the public school for reading in the city tells a good joke on herself in connection with this experience. After returning from a delightful hour with Browning one afternoon she discovered that her door bell was out of order. So she put up a card, upon which was written the following:

"Bell out of order—please wrap."

Her husband returned, looked at the card, and calling her him said:

"Been out to-day, dear?"

"Yes."

"Been to the Browning reading?"

"Yes, love."

"When is there another?"

"To-morrow night. Oh, I see you are interested, dear," said she, delighted, "and you want to go, don't you? I'm so glad."

"Well, not exactly," returned the husband, "but I was thinking, my darling, that I would go—it—"

"Yes, what?"

"If you like."

"Well, my darling," said her husband, "I'll go will go to remain at home and learn to spell 'rap'!"—Waverly Magazine.

## A Strategic Pointer.

"Travel on this road party often?" inquired the passenger with the long, slender, pointed nose.

"Yes," replied the sleepy-looking passenger on the same seat.

"Come to town most every day, I reckon?"

"Yes."

"Business of some kind, like as not?"

"No, I work for another man."

"Dry goods business?"

"No, Wet goods."

"Saloon?"

The inquisitive passenger was quiet a moment. Then he came at her again:

"Find it cheaper to live out of the city?"

"No; dearer."

"Rents are cheaper, ain't they?"

"Groceries and things don't cost any more, I suppose."

"Have cost less."

"Have to pay out much for railroad fare?"

"Railroad fare don't cost me \$75 a year."

"Then what makes it dearer?"

"Running for trains. Wear and tear of clothes."

The long-faced man remained on this a few moments, and then said:

"They pay bigger wages in the city than they do in the suburbs, don't they?"

"Yes."

"What might it be worth, now, to take a job like yours?"

"The man I'm working for pays me \$20 a week."

"Always?"

"What is the idea of making it just \$20?"

"He pays me \$20 for my work, and the money—nines cents for minding my own business."

And the sharp nosed man went to the other end of the car and took a seat on the coat box.—Chicago Tribune.

## Strong Hallucinations.

An English lunatic believes she is an envelope containing a letter, and with this idea she fixes a pony stamp on her forehead and imagines that she goes through the post to visit her relatives. The next day she sticks on another stamp for the return journey. A male patient is convinced that he is a black crow and believes he is a very conscientious man, he makes imaginary rounds to various tradesmen, warning them not to take him in payment for any article if his wife should attempt to pass him at the counter.

## A Quarrel in a Royal Household.

A quarrel has broken out in the royal family of Spain owing to the conduct of the young king's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabella, who is nearly 90 years old, and who has taken another favorite, a young Hungarian, who for the present exercises immense influence over the aged ex-Queen. Presuming on his influence the youthful favorite has dared to insult the Infanta Eulalia and other members of the royal family of Spain, and the result is a bitter dispute between ex-Queen Isabella, who resides in Paris, and the other members of the royal family.

## On the following evening the mother,

she sent for an attorney, and returns between 10 and 11 to find the youngest child still asleep.

"Why, Edith," she exclaims, "you said you'd be here at 8."

"Yes, mamma, but I knew if you would come I could easily tease you to let me stay up later."

Now the habit of staying up late, though bad for a delicate child, is the least of the evils that her mother taught her. Let us specify precisely what these evils are.

First, she taught her that the will power of a woman 40 years old is weaker than that of a child of 5 years old.

Second, she taught her that if the mature will yield so easily on one occasion, it could probably be made to yield on every occasion.

Third, she taught her that the true spirit of the family—and of the situation—was her very little and unimportant self.

It is generally understood that breaking a child's will is rather more injurious than breaking its spine. The task of strengthening the will and softening the heart—of bringing the pair of birds ever hilted with one stone to a happy achievement in real life, of which we give an exact report. This illustration, like the previous one, refers to the old, old subject of bed-going, which turns so many peaceful homes into scenes of controversy these long summer evenings. The poor old child, perfectly trained, once received a visit from a young nice who was a thoroughly spoilt child. On the first day of her arrival, as she was playing out of doors after tea, her aunt tapped on the window pane, and said pleasantly, "It's time, now, Gracie, come in at once." The little girl got to come in because you say so? Huh! I won't do it!" Mrs. K. tranquilly resumed her work, taking no further notice of the child. She had never threatened or scolded anyone in her life, and she did not intend to begin then. Gracie evidently looked for a show of indignation when she came in, but there was none. "Well, what will you do?" said Mrs. K. "Not I—that's his mistake!"

Jack—Say, Bill, we've been in hard luck lately, ain't we?

Bill—We have, old man.

Jack—Tell you what we'll do. You insure our life in your favor for \$10,000 and I'll do the same for you.

Bill—Well what good'll that do us?

Jack—Why, we'll just load up our guns and step off thirty paces somewhere and see who gets the money.

Wm. Cunningham, the well-known cattle baron, returned to Montreal from a visit to Great Britain. Speaking of the prospects for the Canadian cattle trade during the coming season he says: Trade in Great Britain is at present very bad but the Canadian shipper will make some money early in the season if they buy their cattle right and get a fair rate of freight.

Jasper—"Is intoxication always followed by a swelled head?" Jumped up, "Yes, even when a man has been intercated by success."—New York Herald.

"Well, I can't bear to be left alone," said Gracie, beginning to weep in earnest.

"Why, I ought to have thought of that," said Mrs. K. "Of course, I'll stay with you."

And then through the long evening she talked to the child. She told her what a grand thing it was to have

a strong will. It was like riding a steed, because the one on which all other problems depend, is correct child-training. If every child in existence could receive parental treatment little short of perfect on the millennium would arrive in the next generation. All reforms would die out, because there would no longer be any need for them. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. The first step in its realization is sound obedience. The great lesson of conformity to higher power has to be learned by us all sometime in life, and the child whose mother does not help him to learn that lesson when he is young will have to struggle at it all by himself later on.

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"Well, my darling," said her husband, "I'll go will go to remain at home and learn to spell 'rap'!"—Waverly Magazine.

Waverly Magazine.

Happy and Contented

Hicks—"What do you think? Will he be a match? Hicks—"It ought to be. He is a regular stick and she's all fire and brimstone."—Boston Transcript.

**ANDREW SCHMIDT,**  
66 ALBERT STREET, WINNIPEG.  
Brass Foundry, Machine Shop and Ware Works.  
Boiler and Engine Repairing.

**THE SCHAEFFER**  
THE MOST POPULAR.

**Every Schaeffer Warranted for Ten Years**

Double the Time of any other Maker.

**PIANOS at Wholesale Prices.**

NO INTEREST. NO HUMBUG.

Only house selling at Manufacturer's Price without charging exorbitant prices and high rates of interest also.

Wholesale Warehouse,

262 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

JAMES SMITH, Agent.

## FARMERS AND OTHERS

# NOTICE

## WRONG IMPRESSIONS

Sometimes work inedulcable injury to a man's health. For instance, Mr. Bowerman's seed, seeds, etc. for his garden, and he has six acres of land for seed testing purposes. Now that might be allowed to go for what it is worth if it is to go further. But he also has the presumption to go further. He has a plot of land in the city of Winnipeg which has any land at all, which is a direct lie. I have neither the time, nor inclination to dispute these statements, but I do not believe them to be true, because everyone who has seen the two establishments can judge for themselves. But, as people outside, we only have the catalogue to judge from, and such statements are to say the least misleading. I have no alternative in justice to my business but to state

1. That I have grown and tested seeds for market gardening and other purposes for over 7 years in Winnipeg, while Mr. Bowerman only started business a little over a year ago without any practical experience whatever in the business.

2. That Mr. Bowerman, if he is the fortunate possessor of six acres of land has never used it for seed testing purposes

3. That I have more ground at my disposal for these purposes, at the present time, than Mr. Bowerman.

## RICHARD ALSTON,

FLORIST, SEEDSMAN, ETC.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## THE KEY TO HEALTH.

### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the important organs receiving at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsey, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Pheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the hasty induction of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MULBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

PIANOS

Braes Bros and Hoerr Pianos.

Unequalled Doherty Organs.

Bizet Organs and easy terms. Send for particulars and price list. Wholesale and retail.

O. E. MARCY, WINNIPEG

228 KING ST.

## EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Largest Insurance Company in the World.

Annual Income Over 42 Millions. Insurance in Force Over \$500 Millions.

New Insurance, 1892, Over 300 Millions.

For rates apply to the nearest local agent, or to

A. H. CORELLI, District Manager.

151 MCINTOSH BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

—THE—

## NORTHWEST FIRE INSURANCE CO.

## LOCAL NEWS.

\$40 to Chicago and return.  
Beulah is said to have the diphtheria lately.

The City Cops are after delinquent scavengers.

Mr. J. H. Claridge, of Chumah, was in the city this week.

Mr. H. Swinford, of the N. P. R., was in the city last week.

Mr. L. F. Hegill and wife are back in town from Elkhorn.

Editor Hall, of the Virden Advance, was in the city last week.

Mr. F. B. McKenzie has returned from an extended visit to Ontario.

Whitehead Municipality has given \$100 to the Brandon Hospital.

Miss Amy Johnston, this city, leaves on the 2nd of May as a missionary to Africa.

Miss Adolphine, sister of Mr. H. L. Adolphine, reached the city last week from Chesley, Ont.

Mr. A. D. Rankin, accompanied by his wife, left last Sunday for Winnipeg, to spend a few days.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, the noted horse-giver, is erecting a new brick shop, on the corner of 8th street and Princess ave.

About three quarters of a million represents the value of stock, etc. imported into the North-west, by settlers this year.

Messrs. Laidlaw, Green, & Co. are now up to their eyes in machine work, land rollers being a strong feature of their rush.

Mr. Jones Kidd was fined \$5 and costs, by Magistrate Todd, for allowing cattle to stray within the city limits, Wednesday last.

At the last meeting of the I. O. O. F., a surprise was given the members, by their wives and lady friends visiting the Lodge during recess.

The I. O. O. F. celebrated their anniversary Sunday last. All the members of "Brandon City Lodge" attended service at the Baptist Church.

Parents and others interested in education should attend the public meeting of the Teachers' Institute, on Friday evening in the Congregational church.

The city finances were richer by the small sum of \$2,000, in consequence of an offender not drinking water. He appeared before Magistrate Todd, early this week.

City Treasurer McMillan had a catalog last week announcing the death of his father, in Inverness, Scotland. The deceased gentleman was eighty-five years of age.

On Monday evening last, a very pleasant party was given by the boarders at Mrs. Petit's house on 7th street. Dancing was enjoyed until an early hour Tuesday morning.

The Young Men's Christian Association are holding conferences at Boissevain, Neepawa, Virden, Birtle, Carberry, Brandon, Morden and Glenboro the coming summer.

The Teachers' convention will be held here to day, to-morrow and Saturday. A large number are expected. The girls are looking forward to it, as it will give them two extra holidays.

Mr. Macleod, a son of Mr. W. B. Search, Winnipeg, passed through the city Wednesday, on his way to Alaska, as one of the surveying party. He may strike Siberia on their some share.

The vestry of St. Matthew's Church have not as yet decided on the addition to the church. Action in the matter should be taken as soon as possible, as every Sunday large numbers are turned away.

The police announce that it is their intention to enforce the following by-laws: The Livery stable by law relating to manure. Health by law and the Street obstruction by law. They will destroy all dog found without tags.

Bosser avenue is being cleaned in a manner that is most creditable to the parties who have the management of that portion of the civic affairs. Every one ought to be thankful to them for the excellent work that they are doing.

Mr. T. R. Todd, of Hillview, is winding up his affairs there; and on account of the ill health of his wife, is removing to his old home at Walkerton, Ont., for a time. He was in the city Monday, and ordered The Mail sent to Walkerton.

As was to have been expected, Mr. W. A. Macdonald received the Opposition nomination in Brandon City constituency last Tuesday. He is therefore, before the people for re-election, at whatever time the Greenwayites decide to bring on their contest.

At the Police Court, held, wednesday last F. T. Cope was charged with having a lime-house on the corner of 7th and Flosser and thereby obstructing the traffic on the streets. The case was dismissed on Mr. Cope agreeing to remove the same on the following Monday.

Mr. S. A. Belford informs us that seedling of the Experimental Farm commenced yesterday. Last year the first seed was sown on 6th of the month but was discontinued, on account of bad weather, till the 16th when regular sowing may be said to have commenced.

The Chief has his ever vigilant eye on those persons, whose back yards and refuse barrels are not in the condition that they ought to be. As cleaning time is nearly up, it would be well for those who wish to avoid a fine to get a hustle on. Dogs without a tag are also in danger.

A Teachers' Institute is being held in the Central sch. of this week. On Friday evening there will be a public meeting in the Congregational church, at which Mr. W. A. McIntyre, of the Provincial Normal school will give an address, and Miss Barker will read a paper on the Kindergarten. The musical part of the programme will also be attractive.

Note the change in the Brandon Steam Laundry's ad. this week.

At the last meeting of the I. O. G. T., held on Thursday last, 6 candidates were initiated.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Hospital Aid Society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Monday next, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Rogers, the editor of the Carberry News paid THE MAIL office a pleasant visit last Tuesday. He reports business good in his flourishing little town.

The Provincial Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in Brandon on the 23rd and 24th of May, promises to be a very large and important gathering.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Woolfarn's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 3mf8

A character named Wilson was committed for trial at Napina last week, on a charge of stealing a revolver. He was brought to Brandon in "irons bound" to stand his trial.

On Tuesday last it was currently reported on the streets that there was a case of small-pox, at the immigration sheds. This we are happy to say is not the case. There is a man ill there, but he is suffering with inflammation of the lungs. People should be very careful before starting reports of this kind as they are liable to be exaggerated and do the city material harm.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 2mf8

We hear great praise and special mention in many places respecting the Uxbridge Piano. We have had one of their Organs for years, and we are well pleased with it; when we get a Piano it will be an Uxbridge Piano. Wherever these Pianos have been introduced they have gone straight to the front, and have gained the highest reputation. We consider them equal to anything manufactured on the continent.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweaty, stiles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin.

A disastrous fire occurred on Thursday night last, in J. Nation's gent's furnishing store. The firemen were on hand in good time, and worked most effectively, succeeding in saving the building (Lyon's Block) almost unharmed. Fire, water and smoke, however, did very serious damage to the stock. The latter was valued at between \$8,000 and \$9,000 and carried \$7,000 insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by the stub of a cigar, as was that in the City Hall.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE April 27 and 28. Programme : Opening address Inspector McLean ; Science, A. McIntyre ; Music, Miss Gordon ; Primary composition, W. A. McIntyre; Kindergarten, Miss Baker; Educational Progress, Inspector McLean; Poetical Literature, G. D. Wilson ; Habit, W. A. McIntyre; Friday: Number, Miss McKinnon; The Influence of the Teacher, Miss Hall; Physical Culture, Mr. H. Bowell; Geography, Miss Hornebrook; Phonics (Lesson), Miss McLeod; Advanced Composition, W. A. McIntyre; Arithmetic, W. P. Argue; Geometry, A. Thompson.

The London Free Press has the following: "On Thursday morning James Heriot, an old and respected resident of Galt, passed away after an illness lasting about 15 months. The deceased, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, 73 years ago, came to Canada about 41 years ago, settling in Galt, and has resided there ever since. He was married twice, the first time in Edinburgh, to Janet Kilgour, who came to Canada with him and died, about 27 years ago, leaving eight children, who are all surviving him, together with his second wife, Lucy Cushman, and one child, Mrs. Union, of Galt. The other children are, William, Robert and James, of Galt; Max; Samuel, of Peterborough; John, of Detroit; Geo. of Chicago; Mrs. Broughton and Mrs. David, of Galt."

On Monday afternoon, while our town was in the maze of business, and no one was looking for an earthquake or cyclone or anything of surprising dimensions, the citizens were aroused by a loud shrill whistle, which burst upon their ears causing them to look from one to another and then up the G.W.C. railway where, lo and behold, in the distance could be seen the steam engine, wending its way slowly as if it was not sure of the trail, it being so long since it had been in this vicinity. In a few moments the citizens could be seen at windows or on the street gazing at the wonder, and we do not blame them, it being a long period since anything of the kind had been witnessed here, and they perhaps had forgotten what a train of cars looked like. How the special, not at all taken back by an unusual turnout, came on and safely arrived in Hamota, a fact which must be recorded in history and handed down to generations yet unborn. The energetic superintendent and Mr. Parrish, of Parish & Lindsay, were on board. —Hamota Hustler.

Miss French has returned, to her home in Brandon, this week. Ted seems a little down in the dumps, we hope he will soon recover.

A. D. RANKIN & CO.

# Going Out of Business?

NO!

We have made our home in Brandon and intend to stay if we can. We have unquestionably the largest and most complete stock ever imported to the city. Our goods are marked at prices that have made our stock popular, which is practically evidenced by the substantial increase of our trade, as compared with the same period of last year. This shows that we are advancing, our reputation including our business is increasing, and this in the face of the numerous schemes at present prevailing to catch trade, Giving up Business sales, Selling Out Sales, &c., &c.

## HONESTY IN BUSINESS TELLS.

:- Honest Goods, Honest Prices, Honest Dealing. :-

Saying and Doing are synonymous terms of this store.

## Mantles and Cloaks.

For the balance of April we offer the following reductions on all Mantles, Jackets and Waterproofs. Be on Time. Navy Blue and Black Eaton Jackets \$4 now \$3.45 now \$3.50; \$5.75, Jet Collar now \$4, \$7.75. Silk lined, \$6, \$7.50. Jet and Silk Collar, \$7, \$10 now \$7.50, \$11.50 now \$9, and now to the higher grades, \$24, \$27 and \$28 qualities for \$20.

## In Dress Goods.

We have placed on our counters a lot of All-Wool double width Serges and Plain and Twilled Deleaze at 25c worth double.

## On Our Staple Counter

Will be found all last seasons Dress Sateens at the uniform price of 12½c a yard, worth 20c to 35c. Flannelettes from 5c to 15c in Canadian makes. Best English, 20c a yard. Prints 5c, 8c, 10c and 12½c. English Cambries 12½c.

## Mens' and Boys' Hats

We start a great advance sale in the above department commencing now. We expect to sell more hats on Saturday, April 22nd than in any one day in our experience. NOTE THE PRICES: Best Woodrow, Christie and Pitt Hats regular price \$3.50 now \$2.50, \$3 line now \$2, \$2.50 now \$1.75, \$2 line now \$1.50 and so on in proportion.

## Ready Made Clothing

Sweeping reductions in this department to clear odd lines. 25 Boys' Suits have been laid on our Job Counter at \$2. the prices run \$3.50 to \$5.50. Mens All-Wool Tweed Suits \$6. Any Fine Tweed Suit \$8.50, regular price \$12.00. Cassemuni Pants \$1.00 worth \$1.50.

## Melessa Waterproof Coats From \$15 up.

~~ COME AND GET BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS GOODS. ~~

# A. D. RANKIN & CO.

## THE R. T. OF T. CONCERT.

The dance which took place at Genvale school last Friday was a big success, everybody seeming to enjoy themselves splendidly. At 12 o'clock a grand supper was given by Mrs. Davidson, and when supper was over dancing was kept up till daylight.

Miss French has returned, to her home in Brandon, this week. Ted seems a little down in the dumps, we hope he will soon recover.

## Financial Statement of the Hospital Ball Com.

	Receipts.
Sale of tickets.....	\$200.00
Donations.....	41.85
	—
	361.85
Expenditure.	
Rent of hall.....	\$ 15.00
Supper hall.....	3.00
Musicians.....	29.50
Postage.....	10.25
Printing and envelopes.....	23.00
Incidentals.....	12.45
Total Ex.	\$93.20
Total receipts	\$361.85
Total Ex.	\$ 93.20
Bal. on hand for Hospital Bd.	\$268.65
L. DURST,	Hon. Sec-Treas.

The prices paid in the city to farmers at present are as follows:

Wheat No. 1.....	50 to 52c.
Oats.....	17 to 19c.
Barley.....	23 to 25c.
Poultry, scarce.	20 to 22c.
Eggs, per dozen.....	20 to 25c.
Butter, per lb.....	26 to 35c.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	30 to 35c.
beef, per lb live weight.....	3 to 3½c.
Mutton, per lb.....	5 to 6c.
Pork, per lb.....	5c.
Hay per ton.....	85.

We Live in a Progressive Age.

## WE AIM TO IMPROVE!

AND  
Not Deteriorate!  
—  
Our New Brand, the

## CABLE EXTRA

will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will fully verify as to quality.

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